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**SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.**—A great commercial game of chess is now in progress. The American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the "sugar trust," made the first move when, as was told yesterday in the press dispatches from New York, it cut the price of its product to Missouri river points. Now comes the move of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust. Henry T. Oxnard, president of this association, declares that the trust rate of 3½ cents a pound for granulated sugar is less than cost price and that the beet sugar men will let Missouri river points alone and send their product to all other markets in the United States.

This is what Henry T. Oxnard has to say of the sugar trust's move: "The sugar trust has just made another move in its desperate battle to crush out beet sugar production and ruin those who are trying to develop an industry of incalculable benefit to the farming population of at least two-thirds of our States—an industry so valuable to the agricultural sections that European governments are fostering it by bounties direct and indirect. The facts are as follows:

Raw sugar is selling for 3½ cents in New York and granulated 4.55 cents or a margin of 1.10 cents between the two. But the trust is selling from time to time and in limited quantities in the Missouri river markets granulated sugar at 3½ cents or ¼ of a cent under the cost of the raw material at New York, paying in addition the freight of 35 cents per hundred from New York to the Missouri river. They are keeping the price of sugar high in all parts of the country except in the Missouri valley.

The object is plain. The trust wishes to force the beet sugar producers that find a market in that particular section to meet this ruinous price—to sell their granulated sugar for less than the value of the raw material at New York and thus compel them to go out of business and leave the field to the sugar trust. If they could succeed in the Missouri river valley they would then turn their attention to the beet factories of Michigan and other sections and by the power of concentrated capital crush out successfully the individual beet sugar producers.

Knowing that the above plain facts must bring upon the trust a storm of indignation, it tries to deceive the public by claiming through the press that the beet producers can still make money at the low price it is trying to establish. This is false. If it had been true then the trust would have tried to establish a still lower price. They are not sacrificing 1½ cents per pound in the Missouri river markets to make a price that will still be profitable to the beet sugar men.

But this particular move on the part of the sugar trust will fall flat. The beet sugar factories will not sell their sugar in the Missouri river valley at 1½ cents under the market when a fraction of that 1½ cents will move their sugar to every other market in the United States. What the next move of the trust will be remains to be seen.

The trust also attempts to justify its action through the press by insinuating that the beet factories have gone out of their rightful sphere in making refined sugar instead of raw sugar to be refined by the trust. Independent beet sugar producers have always made and sold refined beet sugar. It would be putting one's head in the lion's jaws with a vengeance for the beet factories to equip themselves only for the making of raw sugars at prices to be fixed by the trust. Besides it is an economical blunder to perform in two operations what can be done as well in one, and again the making of raw sugar would confine the beet sugar industry to the factories near the seaboard where the sugar refineries are located, for a factory located say in the State of Colorado could not exist if its product had to pay 60 cents per hundred freight in the raw state to the Coast refinery and then 60 cents per hundred more to come back to the people of the same State in a form fit for consumption.

The movement on the part of the sugar trust in selling its refined sugar far below the cost to it of the raw material, cannot but fall to call down on the head of the trust the condemnation not only of the beet sugar producers, but also of all fair-minded people in the country. They have placed themselves in an exceedingly poor position to go before Congress and ask for the perpetuation of their power, as refiners, although they have recently arranged to increase their capital stock to the extent of \$15,000,000 to rivet their control of the raw cane product.

In view of this act on the part of the sugar trust the United States Congress can ill afford to inaugurate the policy of reducing the present rate of duty by reciprocity, or in any other way which would have the certain effect of enriching the trust on one hand and on the other the killing of the

most promising industry in the agricultural business of America.

**OXNARD REVIEWS THE SITUATION.**

**LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9.**—The information that was yesterday exclusively published in the Herald that the sugar trust had made another aggressive movement against the beet sugar industry through its western connection, the Western Sugar Refining Company, in reducing the price of beet sugar 20 cents a hundred and 20 cents a hundred on cane sugar, has aroused more than usual interest in Los Angeles, and especially among those who handle the product. To beet sugar makers this latest cut is of most vital concern.

In the past the beet sugar people have been able to dispose of their sugar at a discount of ten points below the figures named by the trust. For many seasons the beet sugar people have made contracts for their product on an advance, at the time of delivery, of the price usually named by the trust.

When, last Wednesday, Mr. Havemeyer ordered a cut at all Missouri river points for granulated sugar, it was a blow aimed directly at the beet industry. This cut in effect means that their product must be marketed at a loss if they live up to the letter and spirit of the contracts recently made.

In order to carry the war to the last extremity, the latest cut, through the Spreckels' interests, that controls the cane sugar business of the Pacific coast, was ordered and is effective.

**ROBERT OXNARD'S STATEMENT.**

Regarding this latest onslaught, Robert Oxnard, vice president of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust, said:

"It is a fact that the Western Sugar Refining Company has made a decline of 20 cents per hundred on their cane sugars and 20 cents per hundred on their beet sugars. This makes the difference in their price between cane granulated and beet granulated twenty points instead of ten points, as heretofore. The cut affects all markets from California to Colorado inclusive. I know of no change in the general sugar situation to account for it. Further than this I do not care to discuss the matter at present."

In order to discriminate further against beet sugar, the Western Sugar Refinery has announced that it will entertain no orders for granulated sugar which call for over 50 per cent of beet sugar.

The sugar trust people claim that beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2½ cents per pound, and that there is, therefore, a good profit even at 3 cents per pound. This is denied by the beet people. In a recent interview in New York, Mr. Oxnard referred to this matter, as follows:

**NO SUCH DIFFERENCE.**

"Mr. Havemeyer says that the beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2½ cents per pound. In my opinion that is nonsense. It has never been done in this country to my knowledge. The expert of the United States department of agriculture makes the statement, which every one must accept as authentic and unbiased, that sugar can be produced in this country for about 4 cents a pound. It is very evident that Mr. Havemeyer's interests lie entirely in the direction of depressing instead of developing the beet sugar industry. It is absurd for him to make statements based on the requirements of an industry which he is endeavoring so strenuously to crush out. All his arguments are weak, as far as I have seen them, and I am confident that congress, backed up by the sentiment of the American people, will never allow Mr. Havemeyer to say what shall be done regarding the tariff on sugar."

After an extensive trip through the beet sugar country recently, Mr. Oxnard, after he returned to New York, is reported as saying that he was impressed with the idea that the sugar syndicate, headed by Claus Spreckels, is trying to crush the beet industry. It appears that the Spreckels syndicate is reported to have given orders to its brokers west of the Missouri river not to sell any beet sugar—to sell, in fact, no sugar whatever except such as has been made by the syndicate itself.

**WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.**

In commercial circles the rumor is current that the beet sugar people are determined to give battle to the trust. While the plan of operation is not known it is intimated that the beet sugar makers may invade the leading distributing centers of the east and attempt to meet the cane sugar refiners on equal grounds and sell the product at cost. This, it is said, will demonstrate whether the information made public regarding the cost of production can be substantiated.

"What I want is to see every household in Southern California ask for and demand home-made beet sugar," said a well known jobber yesterday. "A few months of consumption and of relegating the cane trust article to the top shelf will make a difference to some people and will prove the most effective weapon in behalf of an industry that is the pride of this section of California. Let Alamos and Oxnard be the only brands on the sacks, is all I ask."

**BEET SUGAR PRODUCT.**

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.**—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after careful consideration of the reports and estimates of leading beet sugar producers, today estimated the beet sugar production for 1901 at 128,500 tons. The cane sugar production is estimated as follows:

Southern states, 200,000 tons.  
Porto Rico, 100,000 tons.  
Hawaii, 300,000 tons.  
Total, 500,000 tons.

The beet sugar production in tons of western states is as follows: California, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; Utah, 15,000; Washington, 2,000; Oregon, 2,000.

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20c. Imported Madras .....	at 12½c.	200 pieces of striped and figured Lawns and Dimities, instead of 20c., 16½c. and 15c. all go at 10c.	
25c. and 20c. Imported Cheviots at 16½c.		Belfast Dimities reduced from 25c. and 20c. .... to 15c.	
25c. Figured Dress Sateens .....	at 15c.	20c. English Dimities .....	at 16½c.
25c. Cotton and Wool Challies, at 16½c.			

**SALE WILL GO ON** until November 1st, during which time we will allow a Reduction on Cash Sales of 10 per cent. in All Departments.

**Goods Delivered Free to Any Part of the city.**

**PACIFIC IMPORT CO.**

**PROGRESS BLOCK, FORT STREET**

**THE NICARAGUA  
CANAL PROSPECTS**

**Agreement With Great Britain Is  
Said to Have Been  
Reached.**

**CHICAGO, Oct. 6.**—Telegraphing to the Record-Herald from Washington, Walter Wellman says:

"The United States and Great Britain have reached an agreement concerning the isthmian canal question, and now a treaty will be presented to the Senate for its ratification early in the coming session. I am now able to give the substance of this treaty. It provides:

(1) For the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty in toto.

(2) For the neutral isthmian canal, in case one be constructed by the United States, open in time of peace to ships of all nations upon equal terms.

(3) This neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone, and other maritime powers are not invited to participate in such guarantee. Great Britain is inferentially one of the guarantors because she is a party to this treaty.

(4) In case of war, the United States reserves the right to take such steps for its own protection as it may deem proper.

"It will be seen that the new treaty meets the principal objections which were offered to the old Hay-Pauncefote convention, and which led to its rejection by the Senate."

Wellman says that while the principle of neutrality is asserted, the United States alone guarantees that neutrality, and no European powers are invited to give their assent to it. It was this invitation to Europe, more than any other feature which led to the defeat of the former treaty.

By the terms of the new treaty, the United States may in time of war deal with the canal as it deems best for its own interests. It may close the canal to the ships of its enemies, and could, if it were thought advisable (which no one believes it ever will be) fortify the channel or its termini. In a broad sense, the isthmian waterway is to be "all American." The United States is to build it, and to have complete control of it, unhampered by onerous restrictions.

Ambassador Choate has brought to the United States a draft of the new treaty, and President Roosevelt will soon have it in his hands. The Presi-

**AUNT ABBEY'S**

THE DARKER COLOR OF THIS BRAND IS SIMPLY DUE TO THE OATS BEING ROASTED WHILE ALL OTHER BRANDS ARE STEAMED. THE ROASTING GIVES A PECULIAR DELICIOUS RICH FLAVOR.

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**EASTERN ROLLED OATS**

HEALTHFUL - ECONOMICAL - DELICIOUS.

OTHER BRANDS ARE NOT JUST AS GOOD

dent will be able to discuss it in his forthcoming message to Congress. He warmly approves of it.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.**—The members of the Isthmian Commission are having a serious controversy over determining whether or not they will recommend to congress the construction of a canal by the United States government over the Nicaragua or the Panama route. In the Commission's first or preliminary report, presented last winter, the Nicaragua route was recommended by the entire Commission. Since then, serious obstacles are said to have been discovered in the way of engineering work in the Nicaragua canal route, and some members of the Commission have announced their purpose to recommend that the government take by purchase, if possible, the Panama Canal property. The Commission's report has not been made up yet, as to conclusions. Nothing but conclusions remain for discussion, however, and there will be a meeting of the Commission in Washington within the next ten days, and it is then expected that the matter as to which route is to be selected will be decided upon.

Former Senator Pasco, of Florida, is one man who has changed from the Nicaragua to the Panama route. He signed the Nicaragua report a year ago, and early in the summer he told our correspondent that he had not changed his mind. But since then he has changed, and is now very apt to record his vote, as the member of the Commission for the Panama route, basing his change entirely upon reports received from engineers who have examined both routes upon the order of the Commission.

**FACTS ARE STUBBORN.**

**If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.**

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who sup-

plies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truett officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

About 150 Boers attacked Heidelberg, but withdrew after two hours' fighting, leaving one man fatally wounded.